GENERAL SANITATION
for
Licensed Group Child Care Homes, Licensed Child Care Centers and License-Exempt Child Care Facilities

Inspection Report Requirements

Clean and free of unsanitary conditions [19 CSR 30-60.090 (1); 19 CSR 30-62.082 (1) (A) and (2) (A) 9]

This section addresses general sanitation requirements that are not specifically stated elsewhere in the rules. Although not specifically mentioned, these are conditions that could impact the health and welfare of the children. It should be remembered that this is not a complete list and they are only examples of the most common issues that may be addressed under this requirement.

- Children's personal items must be stored properly to prevent contamination
- Facilities must be kept clean throughout
- Areas that are not necessarily child care space must be kept clean and neat
- Animal feces must be removed from the play yard and other parts of facility
- Children's bedding must be properly stored in order to avoid contamination
- Excess litter and unused items must be cleared from the premises
- Laundry rooms or air conditioning units may not drain into child care space
- Peeling paint (not lead based) must be scraped and the debris removed
- Any material used to repair cracks and tears on surfaces such as diapering surfaces or high chairs must leave the surface smooth and easy to be cleaned so as not to leave cracks, and collect dirt or germs. Duct tape is not approved to repair tears in diapering surfaces, high chairs or other areas of infant/toddler rooms. Duct tape cannot be used on food contact surfaces or toilet seats and potty chairs. Duct tape may be used on walls or as a seam adhesive on carpets for temporary repairs. The duct tape must be removed and repairs made before the next annual inspection.
- Drinking cups and toothbrushes cannot be stored in the bathroom.
- Items such as children's toys, pacifiers, cups, and clean clothing may not be stored in the diapering area or bathroom.
- Water play tables are to be maintained to prevent the spread of disease. Refer to Water Play Table Guidelines.

Reason

There are many conditions that can affect the health and welfare of the children, and even the caregivers. Areas that are not kept clean can also contribute to the spread of disease.

Correction Time Frame
Most of these issues can be corrected at the time of the inspection. Some conditions may be severe enough that the children's health can be affected if corrections are not made immediately. The time frame for correction is at the discretion of the inspector and depends on the potential impact to children. If an existing physical plant issue must be corrected the inspector and provider should arrive at a reasonable time frame for correction.

No environmental hazards observed [19 CSR 30-60.100 (1), (1) (D), (1) (F); 19 CSR 30-6.082 (1) (A) and (1) (I)]

This is a general requirement, and addresses environmental hazards such as asbestos, carbon monoxide, gasoline odors, and the misuse of pesticides.

- CCA Treated lumber on Play equipment and decks
- Children shall wash their hands after contacting play equipment or decks constructed of this material.

Reason

CCA treated lumber contains arsenic. The protective coating on this type of lumber deteriorates and allows arsenic to leach out of the wood. Children that contact the lumber get it on there hands. If they don't wash there hands that can absorb the arsenic through their skin or ingest it when the put their hands to there mouths. There is no established safe exposure level determined for children.

Correction Time Frame
Upon notification.

Asbestos
Over time, deteriorating asbestos puts small fibers into the air that can harm the lungs of children and may eventually cause lung cancer.

- Facilities with deteriorating asbestos (pipes wrapped with insulation that is loose, floor tiles that are cracked and chipped, etc) must be removed by a person licensed to remove asbestos. This issue should be addressed as soon as it is detected with an acceptable plan of action within 30 days.
- Intact asbestos does not necessarily need to be removed, but will be monitored over the years for deterioration
- Before removal of any material that contains asbestos, and after the removal of deteriorating asbestos, the local inspector or BCC EPHS must be contacted
- Removal of asbestos by unlicensed individuals can cause asbestos to be released into the air and harm children

Carbon Monoxide
A colorless, odorless gas that is produced by all appliances that use gas. If carbon monoxide is vented into the building it can replace the oxygen in the body, and virtually suffocate a person.

- All fuel burning appliances must be properly vented
- If the source of the hazard is known and the appliance is being used, the caregiver must immediately correct the situation or evacuate the premises (known as imminent danger)
- The SCCR Child Care Specialists must be contacted for resolution of the situation
- The local fire district or the State Fire Marshal must be contacted for assistance

Gasoline Odor
- If a gasoline odor is present in the water, the provider shall stop using it immediately and use bottled water until further notice
- The BERL EPHS III should be contacted for resolution of the situation

Note: If gasoline concentrations are high enough in the water, the gasoline can dissipate into the air and become an air quality issue or a fire hazard.

Pesticides
It must be remembered that pesticides not only affect insects but they also affect humans. Small children are particularly vulnerable to pesticides. Extreme caution should be used when dealing with pesticides. Even if pesticide use is of a preventive nature and licensed professional should be used. When pesticides are used:

- Manufacturer's labeled instructions must be followed
- Pesticides must be used only after child care hours
- A professional pest control company is recommended
- Equipment and toys must be washed and rinsed after use of pesticides
- Pesticides for lice must be used according to manufacturer's directions

Reason

Environmental hazards such as asbestos and pesticides can cause long lasting, if not life long, effects on the health and welfare of the children and the provider.

Correction Time Frame
In general, correction should be immediate. In the case of asbestos, an inspection by a licensed individual must be conducted within thirty (30) days of discovery. Discussion between the provider and inspector can finalize date correction time frame.

No evidence of insects, spiders, rodents or pest entry points or pest harborage. [19 CSR 30-60.090 (1), 19 CSR 30-62.082 (2) (A) 9]

- Insects and rodents can enter through very small openings in the home. All openings to the outside shall be sealed. Even cracks in the door must be kept to a minimum.
- If pests are present, the premises of the facility should be checked for entry points the pests may use to enter. All openings to the outside shall be sealed.
- Large amounts of refuse and piles of building materials need to be eliminated, as they could become a hiding place for pests
- Areas where refuse is burned need to be kept clean
- If cockroaches, or other pests such as mice are an ongoing issue, a professional pest control operator must be used
- Chemicals and traps must be used with caution and not accessible to children

Reason

Pests such as mice, cockroaches and flies can contribute to the spread of disease and also cause harm to the children. Pests can spread disease by contaminating food, food contact surfaces and other child contact items such as toys and books.

Correction Time Frame
Any visible filth created by the pests should be cleaned up within one day. It will take some time for a professional to rid the premises of the problem. Complete correction is expected within 30 days of the date observed with follow-up inspections to occur to determine if the correction is long term.

Well-ventilated, no evidence of mold, noxious or harmful odors. 19 CSR 30-60.090 (1); 19 CSR 30-62.082 (2) (A) 6]

- This requirement is used when there is excessive moisture, odors or grease-laden vapors in any parts of the facility including the bathrooms and kitchens.
- Mold, odors and grease-laden vapors must be eliminated by proper ventilation, not by masking them with aerosol sprays.
- Any new facility seeking licensure after October 31, 1998 must have mechanical ventilation in the bathrooms
- Mechanical ventilation is not required in existing facilities unless other methods do not resolve the ventilation problems.
- Kitchens may not have a build up of grease-laden vapors. But this requirement is not used to require mechanical ventilation equipment in the kitchen where none exists unless there is evidence that existing ventilation is inadequate.
- Mechanical ventilation may be required in facilities approved prior to October 31, 1998, if the present means of ventilation is not adequate to rid the facility of mold, odors or grease laden vapors.
- Screened windows and doors in good repair may be used as a means of ventilation for bathrooms and kitchens in existing facilities

Reason

Molds can cause many upper respiratory ailments, and can cause asthma attacks. Some molds can cause severe respiratory illnesses. Since many diseases are airborne, poor ventilation will allow these airborne diseases to build up, and cause illness**.**

Correction Time Frame
Within 30 days of the observed defect.

Screens on windows and doors used for ventilation in good repair [19 CSR 30-60.090 (1); 19 CSR 30-62.082 (2) (A) 2.]

- All windows and doors that are opened at any time must have screens.
- The screens must be in good repair to prevent the entrance of pests.

Reason

Flying insects such as flies carry germs that they transfer to food and utensils when they land on them.

Correction Time Frame
Within 30 days of the observed defect**.**

No indication of Lead Hazards
[19 CSR 30-60.100 (1) (F), 19 CSR 30-62.082 (2) (A) 6., 19 CSR 30-62.092 (1) (A), 19 CSR 30-62.092 (3) (A)]

- If a lead hazard evaluation suggests there may be a lead hazard in the facility a licensed risk assessor must conduct a lead risk assessment.
- Any facility located in a building built before 1978 must have a Basic Lead Hazard Evaluation conducted.
- Contact the BERL EPHS III for assistance.
- If it is determined that lead is present in paint, dust, soil, toys, mini blinds, pottery, play ground equipment, etc., the hazard must be eliminated
- Temporary measures to protect the child from the lead hazards must be followed as outlined.
- A written plan of correction must be submitted to the local inspector, or the BERL EPHS.
- The plan of correction must address eliminating the lead hazard.
- The facility will be evaluated at each annual inspection to determine if the facility is lead safe.
- If a lead hazard is found on an initial inspection, the provider will not be licensed or approved until the lead hazard is eliminated.

Reason

Children can ingest lead by eating paint chips, or more commonly, from picking up dust laden with small particles of leaded paint. They can breathe the dust in or by getting the dust on their hands and then putting their hands into their mouth. Lead is distributed by the blood stream to red blood cells, soft tissue, and bone. It is eliminated from the body very slowly. Elevated levels of lead in the blood of children can cause slow development of the brain, and can delay growth. It can also contribute to Attention Deficit Disorder. High blood lead levels in children causes vomiting, anemia, muscle pain, stunted growth patterns, and central nervous system damage.

Correction Time Frame
Immediate temporary actions must be implemented to reduce children's exposure to lead hazards. A plan for correction must be developed within 30 days of notification regarding the results of the lead assessment. Permanent correction time frames depend on the severity of the hazard and the effectiveness of the temporary measures. Each situation must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. What is appropriate in one situation will not necessarily work for another.

No toxic or dangerous plants accessible to children
[19 CSR 30-60.100 (1); 19 CSR 30-62.082 (6) (A) 4., 19 CSR 30-62.082 (1) (A) and (I)]

- Caregivers must be able to identify all plants in the child care space
- If the identity of a plant is not known, the children should not have access to the plant until the identity is known.
- If children have access to outdoor poisonous or dangerous plants an adult shall supervise the children at all times.
- **EXCEPTION**: If poison ivy or poison oak are present in the childcare area they must be eliminated. If this situation is observed it is to be marked as a violation.

Reason

Poisoning by plants is the fourth leading cause of poisoning in young children. Many plants can cause extreme distress, illness, and death. Even the ever-present Philodendron is extremely harmful if ingested. The caregiver needs to be aware of the dangers and take precautions so children will not be harmed.

Correction Time Frame
No correction time frame is needed because the provider is completely responsible regarding the accessibility of poisonous or dangerous plants. In the case of poison ivy and poison oak, the provider must keep the children from accessing the plant until the plants are removed. The provider has 30 days to remove the plants.

Medicines and other toxic agents not accessible to children. Child contact items stored to prevent contamination by medicines, other toxic agents, cleaning agents and wastewater drain lines. [19 CSR 30-60.100 (1) (D), 19 CSR 30-62.082 (1) (A) and (I)]

- Toxic agents may not be stored over/with food items, food contact surfaces or children's items.
- Medicines (family's or children's) must be kept separate from toxic chemicals
- Medicines to be stored in the refrigerator must be stored in a nonabsorbent container with a lid or in sealed bags
- Medicines may be stored in kitchen cabinets over food contact surfaces if in a spill proof container with a lid or sealed bag.
- Toxic products must be stored behind child proof doors or in an area inaccessible to children

Reason

Children are particularly sensitive to toxic agents and medicines. A child that ingests even a small amount of one of these products can become very ill. Toxic agents and medicines must be stored so that if spilled, they will not spill onto food, food contact surfaces, or child contact items such as toys. Medicines shall not be stored on top of refrigerators unless they are in a nonabsorbent spill proof container with a lid because they can spill or leak onto foods when the refrigerator door opens and closes. Medicines stored with other toxic products could be contaminated by these other products. If refrigerated, medicines not in containers or bags could spill and contaminate the food items. Medicines and toxic products if spilled can also contaminate utensils and dishware. The provider and the inspector should work together to determine where the best place is to store these items.

Correction Time Frame
In most instances these products can be removed from the area in question during the inspection. If not possible to be moved during the inspection, or containers need to be purchased, then correction should be made within 72 hours.

All sinks equipped with mixing faucets or combination faucets with hot and cold running water under pressure. [19 CSR 20-1.025 {5-202.11; 5-202.12}]

- This means there can be separate hot (minimum 100° F) and cold controls, but the water must be delivered for use through a common line
- Sinks with separate hot and cold running water faucets are prohibited

NOTE: Childcare rules require 1 sink for every 20 children. If there is a capacity of 25 children the facility is required to have two (2) hand washing sinks. <u>The 1/20 ratio of sinks to children is not to be enforced by the local sanitation inspector.</u> The above information applies to programs with large bathrooms (schools, hospitals and churches) where several sinks are available for use. For example, the facility may only be required to have two sinks but 5 sinks are in the bathroom. The local inspector should determine with the provider

which sinks will be used by the children in care. Those sinks selected by the provider are the only sinks required to meet SCCR sanitation requirements. If there are questions regarding the number of sinks required or which sinks should be approved, please contact the Child Care Specialist or BERL EPHS III.

NOTE: School age programs are required to have separate boys and girls bathrooms unless the capacity of the facility is 20 or less.

Reason

If sinks are not equipped with mixing faucets, the temperature of the water cannot be mixed to ensure the optimum temperature is used to wash hands and utensils.

Correction Time Frame
Existing facilities that have not been previously notified regarding this requirement will have up to the next annual inspection to correct this noncompliance. Facilities that have been notified, facilities doing renovation or new facilities must have this noncompliance corrected before approval is given.

Hot water temperature at sinks accessible to children100°F-120°F
[19 CSR 30- 60.100 (3)(B), 19 CSR 30-60.060 (1) (B), 19 CSR 30-62.082 (1)(B)]

- There is no situation where water above the maximum temperature will be allowed.
- Water temperature may vary + or - 2°F. If the temperature is outside of that range, corrections must be made.

Note: Programs operating in schools may be found in violation of the water temperature requirements. The inspector should work with the administration of the school or the custodial staff along with the person in charge of the program to determine how the water can be maintained between 100° and 120°. Many times the plumbing is installed at the sinks and minor repairs are needed. At other times a small expenditure will make it possible to comply with this requirement. Each facility must be evaluated in detail to determine the best method for compliance. If time is needed before corrections can be made a plan of action from the person is charge is required.

Reason

Proper and timely hand washing helps to prevent disease. Hands are not properly washed without warm water. Water at temperatures of over 120° F can cause serious injury to the children. The range of 100-120° F will ensure that hands are properly washed and that the children will not be burned by hot water. The purpose of soap or detergent in the cleaning process is to loosen and remove dirt and germs from the surface being cleaned. Hot water enables the soap to do the job better. The hotter the water, the better soap is able to remove dirt and germs. Hot water also cuts through grease and oils allowing soap to remove dirt and germs. Even though the mixing faucet requirement helps the child to

turn the water to a safe and effective level, younger children often do not have the ability to mix the water properly. Water temperatures over 120° F begin to damage skin. A child's skin is more sensitive and thinner than an adult's. Children's reaction times are also much slower than adults.

Correction Time Frames
Water heaters must be turned down immediately when the water temperature is discovered to be above 120°F. Temperatures under 100° F shall be corrected within thirty (30) days of the date observed. Any facility in noncompliance with maximum water temperatures for three consecutive inspections in one year (i.e. annual, reinspection, and second reinspection) must install a BERL approved in-line hot water tempering device. Also, any facility in noncompliance with maximum water temperatures three consecutive annual inspections (i.e. in 1998, 1999, 2000 where on the first annual inspection the water temperature is found in noncompliance but found in compliance upon reinspection) must install a BERL approved in-line hot water tempering device to control temperatures. Anti scald devices that attach to the end of the faucet are not approved for this purpose.

Pets free of diseases communicable to man.
[19 CSR 30-60.070 (1) (I) (4); 19 CSR 40-62.082 (8) (A)]

- Pets must have all vaccinations required by local ordinance
- If symptoms of illness like diarrhea and watering eyes are observed, the provider must isolate the pet from the children until a veterinarian examines the pet

Reason

Animals can transmit several diseases to children and adults. The provider needs to insure their pets are healthy and have had all vaccinations.

Correction Time Frame
Ill pets must be isolated from children immediately upon discovery of an illness. Ill pets cannot have access to the child care space until a veterinarian's written statement determines the pet is not a risk to the children. Proof of compliance with local ordinances must be supplied within thirty (30) days of the date observed.

Pets living quarters clean, and well maintained
[19 CSR 30-60.090 (1), 19 CSR 30-62.082 (8) (C), (E)]

- Providers must keep animal cages and litter boxes clean
- Cages shall be easy to clean
- Providers must clean bird cages daily
- Providers shall not clean cages in hand or utensil washing sinks or sinks that are accessible to children
- Children shall not have access to litter boxes

Reason

The bodily waste of animals can carry disease. Clean animal quarters reduce the potential for the spread of disease. It is recommended that all animal cages be equipped with removable bottoms to aid cleaning. Washing animal quarters in utensil washing sinks or hand sinks contaminates the sink and could spread disease.

Correction Time Frame
Pet's living quarters must be cleaned within 24 hours or removed from the premises.

Reptiles are prohibited on the premises. Birds of the Parrot Family tested for Psittacosis [19 CSR 30-60.070 (1) (I) 4, 19 CSR 30-62.082 (8) (A)]

- Caregivers who have birds of the parrot family shall have them tested for psittacosis by the cloacal swab (culture) method.
- Birds new to the facility must be tested and determined free of psittacosis before it is allowed in the facility.
- Birds that have previously tested negative and have been exposed to other birds of the parrot family shall be retested.
- If the birds test positive for psittacosis, they shall be excluded until the test results are negative.

Reason

Reptiles may carry strains of salmonella (a lower stomach and bowel illness) that are not active and may become active at another time. Other reptiles may be infected with disease causing germs but are not showing any signs of illness. Testing reptiles for salmonella often does not indicate infection because the disease can lay dormant until the animal experiences stress. Children can become ill from the reptiles even if they don't touch the reptile directly. They can pick up the germs by touching other objects that another person that handles the reptile touched. Psittacosis (an upper respiratory disease) can be transmitted to humans from Parrots and can result in severe illness or death in immuno-suppressed individuals (the very young and the elderly): it is also an airborne illness. If an infected bird is in the same building, the disease can be transmitted to any of the building's inhabitants through the air.

Correction Time Frame
Reptiles shall be removed from the facility and testing of Parrots must be completed within thirty (30) days of the notification date. Birds testing positive for Psittacosis shall be removed from the premises immediately, and remain removed until test results are negative.

Swimming/wading pools filtered, treated, tested, and water quality records maintained. Meets local codes [19 CSR 30-60.100 (4) (F), 19 CSR 30-62.082 (7) (A), (B) and (C)]

- Providers must maintain water quality and proper chlorination
- Swimming and wading pools must have adequate filtration systems
- The pools must be clean
- It is the provider's responsibility to ensure the water quality meets local or state standards at all times. Chemical tests must be conducted daily when in use. Logs shall be kept of water quality checks.
- Non-potty trained children must wear adequate protective clothing (swim diapers) to ensure that fecal contamination is prevented.
- Swimming and wading pools must meet the water quality standards in DHSS's 19CSR 20-3.020 Sanitation of Public Bathing Places and any local code that applies

Reason

Improperly maintained water quality in swimming and wading pools can lead to the spread of disease. Disease causing germs can survive in water that does not have the appropriate chlorine levels. It is important to maintain the proper chlorine levels because chlorine kills many disease-causing germs. Other diseases, such as giardia, are not killed by chlorine. These germs are filtered out by the filtration system.

Correction Time Frame
No swimming pool or wading pool can be used without a filtration system. Use of the swimming pool and wading pool without a filtration system must be discontinued upon notification. Water quality is to be maintained at all times. Swimming Pools with low chlorine levels cannot be used until chlorine levels are within standards.

A minimum of 18" separation between drinking fountains and hand sinks. 19 CSR 62.052 (1) (B), 19 CSR 40-60.090 (1)

- Drinking fountains and hand washing sinks must have a separation of at least 18"
- It is measured from the nearest outside rim of the sink to the spigot of the drinking fountain.
- No combination hand washing/drinking fountains are permitted unless they meet the 18" separation requirement.
- Drinking fountains cannot be installed in bathrooms.

Reason: Drinking fountains placed to close to hand sinks can be contaminated by germs from splashing during handwashing.

Correction Time Frame
Existing Facilities that already have this type of arrangement have 1 year from the date of written notice to comply with this requirement.

No High Hazard Cross-connections.

High hazard cross connections are prohibited.

Examples:

- A garden hose connected to a chemical dispensing aspirator
- A mop sink with hoses attached to fill mop buckets
- An ice machine drain line with a solid connection to a waste water line
- A copper supply line delivering carbonated water that is connected to a potable water supply line
- A potable water supply connected to a boiler using chemicals
- Providers must comply with local codes concerning cross connections

Examples of non-high hazard cross connections:

- A sink or bath tub faucet that extends below the flood rim of the sink or bath tub
- A kitchen sink spray nozzle below the flood rim of the sink
- Any threaded faucet to which a hose can attach